

CLERK'S OFFICE U.S. DIST. COURT
AT ROANOKE, VA
FILEDIN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
ROANOKE DIVISIONAugust 21, 2024
LAURA A. AUSTIN, CLERK
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TERRY K. OFORI,)	
Plaintiff,)	Civil Action No. 7:24-cv-00019
)	
v.)	
)	By: Elizabeth K. Dillon
J. COMBS, <i>et al.</i> ,)	Chief United States District Judge
Defendants.)	
)	

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Terry K. Ofori, a Virginia inmate proceeding *pro se*, commenced a civil action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, which the court severed into several actions, including this one, which alleges claims that arise from events that occurred while he was housed at Wallens Ridge State Prison (WRSP). This matter is before the court for review pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. For the reasons stated below, the court concludes that Ofori's complaint fails to state a claim, and the court will issue an order dismissing this action.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a), the court must conduct an initial review of a "complaint in a civil action in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity." *See also* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2) (requiring court, in a case where plaintiff is proceeding *in forma pauperis*, to dismiss the case if it is frivolous or fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted). Pleadings of self-represented litigants are given a liberal construction and held to a less stringent standard than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (per curiam). Liberal construction does not mean, however, that the court can ignore a clear failure in pleadings to allege facts setting forth a claim cognizable in a federal district court. *See Weller v. Dep't of Social Servs.*, 901 F.2d 387, 391 (4th Cir. 1990). "Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory

statements, do not suffice.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). Applying these standards to Ofori’s complaint, the court concludes that does not state any actionable claims under federal law. Thus, it must be summarily dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1).

The claims in this action relate to Ofori’s security classification and the denial of his request for a transfer. (Dkt. No. 1-1 at 4.) Plaintiff alleges that the wrongful allocation of points for various issues that affect his security classification arose in 2017 and 2018. (Compl. ¶¶ 25–30.) He attempted to address them by filing prison grievances, but he was unsuccessful. (*See id.*) When plaintiff was considered for a transfer to a different facility in Richmond, Virginia, the transfer was denied due to the “unwarranted classification” by WRSP officials. (Compl. ¶ 27.)

This claim is subject to dismissal because prisoners generally do not have a constitutionally recognized liberty interest in a particular security classification or prison placement. *See Cutner v. Dasant*, C/A No. 6:24-cv-01584-RMG-KFM, 2024 WL 3326381, at *3 (D.S.C. June 5, 2024) (citing *Hewitt v. Helms*, 459 U.S. 460, 468 (1983)). This claim must also be dismissed because it is barred by the two-year limitations period that is applicable to § 1983 actions in Virginia. *See Reid v. James Madison Univ.*, 90 F.4th 311, 318 (4th Cir. 2024).

For the foregoing reasons, the court will summarily dismiss Ofori’s complaint, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), for failure to state an actionable claim.

Entered: August 21, 2024.

/s/ Elizabeth K. Dillon
Elizabeth K. Dillon
Chief United States District Judge